

Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County, at the Court-house, in this Town, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on the 14th of April.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
ELIZABETH CITY, March 2, 1858.

The proceedings of the Northampton meeting will appear next week.

V. & C., Norfolk—Yours shall be regarded to next week.

FRAS.—A kitchen in the rear of Mr. Reuben Madrin's Cabinet establishment was last night consumed by fire.

SOUTH SIDE DEMOCRAT.—Sam'l B. Paul Esq., has assumed the proprietorship of the above paper, and comes before its readers in a handsome salutatory.

Hon. Asa Biggs, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and the Hon. H. M. Shaw, will please accept our acknowledgments for valuable documents.

SARGENTS' SCHOOL MONTHLY.—The first No. of which has been received. It is a neat and useful periodical, intended principally for the rising generation. It is published in Boston, at \$1.00 per annum.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—The publishers send us this entertaining and instructive literary paper, which we would recommend to those fond of light literature. As a family paper, the Ledger stands in the front rank.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Monday, appointed Hon. H. M. Shaw, of N. C. to fill the place of Mr. Harris, of Ill., on the select committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Matteson, of N. Y.

John Warrock, the oldest printer in Richmond, and no doubt the oldest one in the State of Virginia, died in Richmond, last week. He was more than three score and ten years of age. He for many years published the "Virginia and North Carolina Almanac," and was printer to one of the houses of the Va. Legislature.

Persons who expect to see a report of the marriages and deaths in town and country, will please remember that we do not know the names and ages of such persons. We will cheerfully publish the marriages and deaths, if sent to the office. In this connection, we would say that we cannot insert long obituary notices.

We learn from the "People's Press," that the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) is making arrangements to wind up. It has been ascertained that all the liabilities of the Bank will be paid off, and the stockholders will receive seventy cents on the dollar. This estimate is made, allowing a loss of \$50,000 for bad debts. The bill holders are said to be in no danger of any loss.

The "People's Press" must have received its information through some spiritual medium. It is news in these diggings.

The Black Republicans took another turn upon the Lecomptonites in the House, by the introduction of a resolution to add two anti-Lecompton men to the special investigating committee. The resolution was offered by Harris of Illinois. The speaker ruled it out of order, and an appeal was taken. Upon the motion to lay the appeal upon the table the vote stood 112 yeas to 97 nays. JOHN A. GILMER, a Southern Know Nothing voting with Giddings, Grow, Granger and Black Republicans generally against laying it on the table. What think North Carolina Know Nothings of Mr. JOHN A. GILMER? We shall note his vote upon the main question.

THE ARMY BILL.

The bill for the increase of the army has been rejected by the Senate. There is a feeling of hostility in the country to any increase of the regular army, which nothing but the most urgent necessity will ever be able to overcome. The Senate, by its vote, does not seem to think such necessity exists at present, notwithstanding the Mormon rebellion. We think this fear of a standing army has carried our wise legislators to too great an extreme, an error which may be discovered when it is too late to remedy the evil. Apart from the threatened resistance of the Mormons, the wants of the country demand an increase of our military force. The defence required upon our extensive frontier, together with the force necessary to garrison fortifications, calls for more men than the war department has at its disposal. The President, Secretary of War, and Lieutenant-General Scott all were of one opinion, and recommended an increase of this branch of the service; the Senate, however, decided differently, and rejected the recommendation.

Rev. Mr. Weatherly will deliver a sermon to some men, next Sunday. Go

DISINTEGRATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This is a theme upon which the press and orators of the 'American' party, particularly like to dwell. There is something in it that tells them of power in prospect—a bow of promise, the appearance of which is hailed with delight and rejoicing. We feel amused in reading these fanciful paragraphs, and in imagining the deep-seated joy that has taken possession of the bosoms of these sanguine gentlemen. In the defection of Douglas, Wise, Walker, and a few others, whom they class as the pillars and bulwark of the Democratic party, they affect to see the future dissolution of an organization that has been to them an effectual barrier to the acquisition of power. A difference of ideas in regard to the settlement of the Kansas embroglio, they have looked upon as the rock of their salvation, and upon it they have bent their hopes and anticipations. There has been, there is, a difference among the Northern Democracy upon this point, but this difference has been magnified by our opponents, until they really believe, or seek to make their followers believe, that there is really some serious disturbance on hand. This may do for effect, provided there was no possible way of the deception being detected; if certain exposure was not soon to spring up close upon the heels of the attempted cheat. We say there has been, and still exists, a difference of opinion in the ranks of the Northern wing of the Democratic party, in regard to the mode of adjusting the Kansas difficulty. This has been brought about principally through the influence of Senator Douglas. But we also say that it is comparatively small. Not enough to materially effect the strength of the party, or to seriously impair its power. Judge Douglas over estimated his influence, and his old enemies and defamers gave him a capacity for doing evil more than events have justified. It was his belief, and their wish, that the Democracy of the free States would follow him en masse. That his defection would be the signal for a general stampede, and that a total and lasting breach would be made between the two sections—North and South was the fervent prayer of Know-Nothingism. In such an event, a new organization of parties might take place, and those who for so long have been at the bottom, would, perhaps, in the boiling of the political cauldron, arise to the surface. This prospect has quickened the energies of the opponents of Democratic principles, and they have labored with a zeal, which exerted in a better cause, would entitle them to success. In this, however, they are destined to a mortifying disappointment. The troubles which have entered into the camp, are but trifling; but few have followed the steps of the great leader, and the measures which it was confidently predicted would produce the split, will be triumphantly sustained not only in Congress, but by the people at large. We have lost a few from our ranks; a small number of men who have heretofore stood firm to the principles of the party, have backed down, and gone over to the enemy; but their places are more than filled by true and conservative men, who, tired of this everlasting broil about Kansas, and convinced of the honest endeavors of the Democratic party to settle the question, have nobly come out from the disturbers and agitators and have ranged themselves with the Democracy. The recent action in behalf of the admission of Kansas in the great City of New York, proves this to be true. Men, the most respectable and influential, previously identified with the opposition, have united in sustaining the Lecompton measure.

We believe the Democratic party is stronger to-day than when it elected Jas. Buchanan. Talk about its disruption! there is not the shadow of a basis for such a declaration. Our Know-Nothing friends are consistent in one thing. The change of season is hardly more certain, than they are to undergo a new christening with each successive year. We have learned to expect it with the same degree of assurance that we expect the advent of a new patent medicine, or a yearly alteration in the costume of the feminine part of creation. With the opening of a canvass comes another alias; another naming; another baptismal ceremony. The coming canvass does not promise to be an exception to the established usage of the party. We will not attempt to enumerate the aliases previous to the appearance of Sam upon the stage. Since that time is enough for our purpose. 'Know-Nothings,' 'Americans,' 'American-Whigs,' have each been assumed with the same ease that a crab slides from its shell. We are upon the eve of another change, we imagine, though we are not yet prepared to say what it will be. From the signs of the times, we are constrained to believe that the leaders and managers of the 'American' party have no idea of doing battle under the last assumed sobriquet. The majority of the journals in the interest of Know-Nothingism, have signified their intention of discarding the principles (?) for which they have professed such an ardent attachment, and supporting a man who claims to be a democrat. It is true a few of the faithful repudiate this course, and swear to stand by their colors. With them, it is 54, 40, or fight. We apprehend, however, that they will care in, and go it for distribution. If such is the result, what name will the party take? They surely will not range themselves under the banner of a Democrat; and still call themselves 'American-Whigs.' That would be indeed laughable. What, we ask, will they call themselves? American Democrats? American-Whig-Distribution Democrats? Or American-American-Democratic party? The last, we imagine, would be the most appropriate, but we are not prepared to say that it will be adopted. What shall it be called? Will any one name the amalgamation? Name it, name it.

It is neither our wish or intention to be drawn into a controversy with the Williamston Banner upon the subject of the gubernatorial nomination; but we must be allowed to express our regret, that we were not better informed of the opinions of the Editor of the Banner before we dared to say what we thought possessed "superior claims" for that distinguished position. Had we known that the Banner would again have, perhaps we might have suspended the declaration of "Our Preference," until it had issued its royal fiat. Ignorance of this fact, and a practice that we have learned of thinking and acting for ourselves, must now be the only excuse that we shall offer. We are in the habit of expressing freely and independently such sentiments as we may have imbibed; this course does not seem to meet the approval of the Banner, and we must meekly bow to the dictates of its profound wisdom.

The Banner thinks that Mr. Holden's "claims" to the nomination are superior to those of his rivals; the Banner urges Mr. Holden's "claims." It undoubtedly has the right to do so. In its arrogance—we cannot use a milder term—it essays to deny us the same privilege. It is not satisfied with lavishing its encomiums upon its favorite, but it ungenerously attacks Judge Ellis, and seeks to cast a slur upon his services to his party and his qualifications for the position. We are, however, arraigned for the mere expression of "our preference." Not a sentence has appeared in the Pioneer derogatory to W. W. Holden; the Banner gratuitously asserts that we have dealt injustice to him. We have denied, and again deny it, in the most positive terms; and we now say to the Banner, or any other paper that assumes its dictatorial position, that we are responsible to no man for the opinions that we entertain, and whoever may THINK possesses "superior claims" to our support, we shall not hesitate to say so. We accord to the other gentlemen aspiring to the nomination, eminent qualifications; we would not, if we could, pen a line to injure them; we imagine ourself at liberty to commend where we think it deserving. If the friends of W. W. Holden, Esq., expect to secure his nomination by shooting their partisan arrows at Judge Ellis, we would advise them to go on. The means may answer the end in view. The flings which the Banner has indulged in towards Judge Ellis may suit the Editor's ideas of fairness and propriety; we are rather inclined to think that it will be alone in the praiseworthy occupation. We believe that no man would more emphatically condemn it than W. W. Holden.

NAME IT!

Our Know-Nothing friends are consistent in one thing. The change of season is hardly more certain, than they are to undergo a new christening with each successive year. We have learned to expect it with the same degree of assurance that we expect the advent of a new patent medicine, or a yearly alteration in the costume of the feminine part of creation. With the opening of a canvass comes another alias; another naming; another baptismal ceremony. The coming canvass does not promise to be an exception to the established usage of the party. We will not attempt to enumerate the aliases previous to the appearance of Sam upon the stage. Since that time is enough for our purpose. 'Know-Nothings,' 'Americans,' 'American-Whigs,' have each been assumed with the same ease that a crab slides from its shell. We are upon the eve of another change, we imagine, though we are not yet prepared to say what it will be. From the signs of the times, we are constrained to believe that the leaders and managers of the 'American' party have no idea of doing battle under the last assumed sobriquet. The majority of the journals in the interest of Know-Nothingism, have signified their intention of discarding the principles (?) for which they have professed such an ardent attachment, and supporting a man who claims to be a democrat. It is true a few of the faithful repudiate this course, and swear to stand by their colors. With them, it is 54, 40, or fight. We apprehend, however, that they will care in, and go it for distribution. If such is the result, what name will the party take? They surely will not range themselves under the banner of a Democrat; and still call themselves 'American-Whigs.' That would be indeed laughable. What, we ask, will they call themselves? American Democrats? American-Whig-Distribution Democrats? Or American-American-Democratic party? The last, we imagine, would be the most appropriate, but we are not prepared to say that it will be adopted. What shall it be called? Will any one name the amalgamation? Name it, name it.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Among the list of late appointments by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, we find the names of the following from this State: William B. Flanner, Surveyor of the Customs, at Wilmington, N. C.; reappointed; William N. Peden, Naval Officer for the District of Wilmington, N. C.; reappointed; Lucien D. Starke, Collector of the District of Camden, N. C.; reappointed; Edmund Wright, Collector of the District of Edenton, N. C.; reappointed; Oliver S. Dewey, Collector of the District of Ocracoke, N. C.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met at New Haven Wednesday. The attendance was large. The convention nominated the following ticket:—Gov. General James T. Pratt, Lieut. Governor, John Cotton. Resolutions were adopted sustaining President Buchanan on the Kansas question.

The Pennsylvania State Convention in Harrisburg have had rather an inharmonious time in nominating.

It is neither our wish or intention to be drawn into a controversy with the Williamston Banner upon the subject of the gubernatorial nomination; but we must be allowed to express our regret, that we were not better informed of the opinions of the Editor of the Banner before we dared to say what we thought possessed "superior claims" for that distinguished position. Had we known that the Banner would again have, perhaps we might have suspended the declaration of "Our Preference," until it had issued its royal fiat. Ignorance of this fact, and a practice that we have learned of thinking and acting for ourselves, must now be the only excuse that we shall offer. We are in the habit of expressing freely and independently such sentiments as we may have imbibed; this course does not seem to meet the approval of the Banner, and we must meekly bow to the dictates of its profound wisdom.

The Banner thinks that Mr. Holden's "claims" to the nomination are superior to those of his rivals; the Banner urges Mr. Holden's "claims." It undoubtedly has the right to do so. In its arrogance—we cannot use a milder term—it essays to deny us the same privilege. It is not satisfied with lavishing its encomiums upon its favorite, but it ungenerously attacks Judge Ellis, and seeks to cast a slur upon his services to his party and his qualifications for the position. We are, however, arraigned for the mere expression of "our preference." Not a sentence has appeared in the Pioneer derogatory to W. W. Holden; the Banner gratuitously asserts that we have dealt injustice to him. We have denied, and again deny it, in the most positive terms; and we now say to the Banner, or any other paper that assumes its dictatorial position, that we are responsible to no man for the opinions that we entertain, and whoever may THINK possesses "superior claims" to our support, we shall not hesitate to say so. We accord to the other gentlemen aspiring to the nomination, eminent qualifications; we would not, if we could, pen a line to injure them; we imagine ourself at liberty to commend where we think it deserving. If the friends of W. W. Holden, Esq., expect to secure his nomination by shooting their partisan arrows at Judge Ellis, we would advise them to go on. The means may answer the end in view. The flings which the Banner has indulged in towards Judge Ellis may suit the Editor's ideas of fairness and propriety; we are rather inclined to think that it will be alone in the praiseworthy occupation. We believe that no man would more emphatically condemn it than W. W. Holden.

It is neither our wish or intention to be drawn into a controversy with the Williamston Banner upon the subject of the gubernatorial nomination; but we must be allowed to express our regret, that we were not better informed of the opinions of the Editor of the Banner before we dared to say what we thought possessed "superior claims" for that distinguished position. Had we known that the Banner would again have, perhaps we might have suspended the declaration of "Our Preference," until it had issued its royal fiat. Ignorance of this fact, and a practice that we have learned of thinking and acting for ourselves, must now be the only excuse that we shall offer. We are in the habit of expressing freely and independently such sentiments as we may have imbibed; this course does not seem to meet the approval of the Banner, and we must meekly bow to the dictates of its profound wisdom.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

These resolutions, which are now before us, confirm our faith in the unwavering devotion of the Democracy of the old Key Stone, to the time-honored principles of the party, and of their unalterable attachment to the tried patriot and statesman who now so honorably fills the Executive chair. There is no equivocation or double dealing, but a plain, bold, and manly meeting of the question, and a straightforward endorsement of Lecompton and the administration. Not only this, but the resolutions express the approbation of the Convention in the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the Kansas-Nebraska act; declares that the equal rights of the States will be preserved by an adherence to this principle; avows belief in the power of the people to delegate sovereignty to their representatives, either restricted or untrammelled; and that the troubles in the territory are attributable to a disposition on the part of the Abolitionists to keep open the slavery question for the purpose of breaking down the Democratic party. This expression of sentiment by the Pennsylvania Democracy, is exceedingly gratifying not only to the President, but to the party throughout the country which has so nobly sustained him. It has been broadly circulated that the course of Mr. Buchanan did not meet the approbation of these in his own State who supported him before the people. The opinions of the "Press" were regarded as a fair criterion by which to estimate the public sentiment of Pennsylvania, and that to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution they were irreconcilably hostile. The action of the Convention stamps these assertions as mere fabrications, and places the sterling Democracy of the staunch old Key Stone, where they have always been, side by side with the friends of the Constitution, with the upholders of law and order, throughout the Union. We regret the impossibility of publishing the resolutions in extenso.

It is possible that Greensboro' can sustain a Bank, or Banks, better than Elizabeth City, possessing as it does such commercial advantages? No, it is unreasonable. There is another thing that the writer would like to know: why is it that the State Bank and its branches receive Farmers' Bank money in payment of their dues, while the Cape Fear Banks, or rather some of its branches, and one other Bank in this section, refuse it? Does the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City need aid? If so, let the farmers and capitalists of the Albemarle region come to its rescue and enable it to be the first Bank in the State to resume specie payment. The people in this vicinity, let me assure you, would rejoice over such a result. The hope is that every mail will bring the good tidings that the Farmers' Bank, at Elizabeth City, N. C., has resumed specie payment.

JUSTICE.

KANSAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—About noon to day a body of thirty-five or forty citizens of the inchoate State of Kansas, who are now on a visit to this city, waited on President Buchanan. We learn that they were very cordially received, and took occasion to express to the President their hearty approval of his course in relation to their disturbed and unhappy Territory. They are unanimous in the declaration that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution would effectually cause a cessation of the excitement which always has and will continue to operate adversely to the true interests of the Territory; and they are all anxious that Congress will decide favorably on this question at an early day.—Evening Star, March 3rd.

HELD FOR CONTEMPT.—J. D. Williamson, who figured as a witness in the Lawrence, Stone & Co's bribery business, was arrested in New York on Saturday, under process from the United States Circuit Court, to answer for contempt, in disobeying the summons of Congress, to appear and testify before the investigating committee.

[Correspondence of the Pioneer.]

About the weather and the Farmers.—The River—Albert Pike—Democratic Meetings in Pitt and Tyrell Counties—Remarks.

WELDON, N. C., March 11th, 1858. The first subject mentioned in a letter now-a-days is "the weather," and as a general rule of late, before what you have written has gotten fairly dry a change takes place which upsets all your calculations.

The snow of last Saturday disappeared on Sunday, but the one which fell Sunday night and Monday has not gone yet, and yesterday's warm sun melted it pretty considerably. To-day it is cloudy and damp, and there is every prospect of a rain. Now take it altogether, did you ever hear of such weather?

The farmers up this way take it rather blue; they don't enjoy it one particle. Old Knoke has managed to keep within his banks, though, it is hardly expected that such will be the case when the snow begins to melt up in the mountains. We know his freaks, however, and are pretty generally prepared for them.

Albert Pike, the Know-Nothing, Lawyer, and Poet, of Arkansas, was here yesterday. He is a large, tall man, with long hair and beard, and a very quick, intelligent eye. His countenance is rather pleasing, and you would conclude, upon seeing him, that he is hardly ever out of good humor.

I presume you have heard of the Democratic meetings in Pitt and Tyrell counties. They gave the nomination for Governor to Judge Ellis.

Here let me remark, that I notice the bad feeling that seems to be rising in some quarters, with very great regret. Why can't we agree and act in harmony?—This is nothing to quarrel over. The motto of the Democratic party is, 'measures, not men,' and yet, it would seem, from some of the newspaper articles that have appeared now and then, that the motto has been reversed, and now stands, 'men, not measures.' This thing ought to be stopped, and 'peace, harmony, and fraternity,' made the order of the day, and then no one can doubt our success. What, if every man don't happen to get the man of his choice nominated? Must he kick up a row and throw a firebrand into the ranks on that account? No, let him rather exhibit the full ripeness and beauty of that virtue which in a free Government is the duty of every citizen—that of concession and cheerful submission to the will of the majority. Let him fight under the glorious old motto of 'measures, not men,' and fighting thus he will reap a share of the triumph.

FARMERS' BANK OF ELIZABETH CITY.

Mr. Editor: It seems that the money on this Bank is giving the public considerable trouble, in every community in which it circulates, and instead of its becoming less doubtful, the fears and apprehensions of the people are increasing. But I hope and believe that these fears are not well founded.

Now if the Bank ever had anything like the Bank basis, required by law, and I have no cause, whatever, to doubt this, it is certainly as solvent a Bank as the good "Old North State" affords. It is very evident, that the chief cause of its solvency being doubted, is the simple reason that it was the first Bank, in the State, to suspend specie payment, in the fall of 1857.

Now it is very sure that if this Bank ever had the requisite amount of specie, required by the Banking law, it is much better off than if it had continued paying out specie for 30 or 40 days longer, as nearly all the remainder of our Banks did. My humble opinion is, that its officers proved themselves to be the best Bankers in the State, by suspending at the time they did. For by so doing, it is plain to every one, they saved all the specie which would have been drawn from the Bank for 30 or 40 days.

One thing is very remarkable about the Farmers' Bank. It is this: The Greensboro' Branch is not doubted at all, and the bills on it are looked upon as being as good as any in the State, so far as I can learn. Why is this that the Branch of a Bank is better than its mother? Who will answer the question?

Is it possible that Greensboro' can sustain a Bank, or Banks, better than Elizabeth City, possessing as it does such commercial advantages? No, it is unreasonable.

There is another thing that the writer would like to know: why is it that the State Bank and its branches receive Farmers' Bank money in payment of their dues, while the Cape Fear Banks, or rather some of its branches, and one other Bank in this section, refuse it?

Does the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City need aid? If so, let the farmers and capitalists of the Albemarle region come to its rescue and enable it to be the first Bank in the State to resume specie payment. The people in this vicinity, let me assure you, would rejoice over such a result. The hope is that every mail will bring the good tidings that the Farmers' Bank, at Elizabeth City, N. C., has resumed specie payment.

JUSTICE.

KANSAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—About noon to day a body of thirty-five or forty citizens of the inchoate State of Kansas, who are now on a visit to this city, waited on President Buchanan. We learn that they were very cordially received, and took occasion to express to the President their hearty approval of his course in relation to their disturbed and unhappy Territory. They are unanimous in the declaration that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution would effectually cause a cessation of the excitement which always has and will continue to operate adversely to the true interests of the Territory; and they are all anxious that Congress will decide favorably on this question at an early day.—Evening Star, March 3rd.

HELD FOR CONTEMPT.—J. D. Williamson, who figured as a witness in the Lawrence, Stone & Co's bribery business, was arrested in New York on Saturday, under process from the United States Circuit Court, to answer for contempt, in disobeying the summons of Congress, to appear and testify before the investigating committee.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of American politics, is the relation existing at this moment between Senator Douglas and the Republican party. Of all the statesmen who have been prominent actors in the political affairs of this country within the last six years, that gentleman has been most the subject of the animadversion, the anathemas, and the bitter denunciations of the Republicans. His political acts have been assailed, his motives impugned, his private character traduced, he has been personally maltreated, burned in effigy, in short, the whole concentrated malignity of that malignant party has been discharged against him. In New England, during this campaign of 1856, it is doubtful whether Mr. Douglas could have traveled in a railway car, rested at a hotel, or addressed a public meeting, without being subjected to personal indignities and insult.

All this opposition to Mr. Douglas grew out of his connection with the Kansas bill, and his bold, manly, and effective support of the principle of popular sovereignty. For this he was denounced by the Press and the Pulpit, in public and in private, as a friend of slavery, a promoter of wrong and opposition; an infamous, degraded, political fiend and devil incarnate, whom to support or countenance, was rank impiety and gross moral delinquency; whose association was damaging to men of character and respectability, and whose whole career merited the universal condemnation of mankind.

We do not state the case too strongly; for we clearly remember the coarseness and brutality with which Judge Douglas was assailed, and the displeasure which some of our readers manifested, on account of the defence which we felt our duty to interpose in his behalf, and in support of the national principles for which he was so successfully laboring. We believed him right in principle and honest in purpose, and in accordance with our uniform course of sustaining what we deem to be right, by whatever party initiated and developed, we accorded to the measures for which he was contending, an earnest advocacy.

What do we now witness? Time works wonders in political as in all human affairs, and at this moment Judge Douglas, instead of being borne down by the maledictions of his former enemies and traducers, has already become their idol, and, shall we venture to say it, their political leader. Differences have arisen between him and the Administration, on the very question upon which he was so long a gallant leader, and of which he was the most prominent defender. It is not our purpose in this article to discuss the occasion of these differences, or to repeat the reasons which we have heretofore presented, for our disapproval of the course which Mr. Douglas has thought proper to adopt on the Kansas question. We accept the present posture of affairs as it exists, for the purpose of presenting the remarkable course of the Republican leaders, and of commenting briefly upon the relations at present existing between them and the object of their former denunciations.

Judge Douglas avers that he has not changed a single iota in his political principles; that his views on the Kansas question are the same which he held when he introduced the Nebraska Bill into Congress and has constantly maintained and elaborated in his Senatorial and political speeches; that the differences between him and the Administration grow out of his more perfect and complete devotion to the principles of that measure, for which he was so violently traduced from 1852 to 1857 by the whole (so called) Republican party. In other words, he is the victim, along with Walker, Stanton, Forney, and a few others, of an abandonment by the President and the bulk of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, of the clear, well defined and democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The Republicans also claim the merit of consistency, and of devotion to the same principles which have animated them throughout the great struggle of the past six years. They too, labor in the same cause, for the same object, with the same disinterested devotion to freedom and human rights which has characterized their political action during the pendency of the slavery question. They have abandoned no vital question, yielded no important point, nor abated one jot or tittle of their zeal in behalf of the great cause which has so enlisted their sympathies and controlled their action in former years.

But, strange coincidence! the Republicans and Mr. Douglas now act together, vote together, conspire together, against the success of the leading measures of a Democratic Administration. In the Senate, Seward, Collamer, Hale, and every other Republican Senator, agree with Douglas, and he with them, on the Kansas question. In the House, the same happy accord exists between the friends of Mr. Douglas and the Republicans. We do not say that the former has turned Democrat, or that the latter have become Democrats, but the fact is before us, and the coincidence is surprising.

Various reasons have been assigned for the course which Senator Douglas has seen fit to pursue within the last few months. Differing as we have felt compelled to do, from his views, and disapproving as we consequently must, his official action, we have been slow to impute to him improper motives, or to believe that he meditated the formation of new political relations. We have believed him sincere in his professions of devotion to the Union, and his condemnation of the Sectionalism of the party opposed to him heretofore. We are not now prepared to withdraw from him that degree of confidence in his patriotism and political integrity. But the facts to which we have alluded, are matters of record, and will soon become matters of history; and in common with thousands of others who have been his friends, we are led to inquire where is this to end? If Mr. Douglas has converted the whole Republican party, and turned them from the error of their ways, it is the most remarkable achievement within our knowledge. If on the contrary he has been ensnared by the artifices of the enemy of sound national principles, and led captive to the camp of Republicanism, it will be written down as a deplorable and unusual instance of political frailty and suicide.

We do not place reliance upon the rumors of a new political compact between the Republican leaders and Senator Douglas. Republicanism (black) has had its day, and we are perfectly aware that the

on which to conduct the next Presidential Campaign, Senator Seward, if not correct in saying "the battle is over," is at least sagacious in thus early cutting loose from the dead issues of the past, and we may anticipate in the next twelve months some singular and quite new developments in political tactics. But we hope and believe that the rumored alliance between Mr. Douglas and his former foes, by which Seward, Weed, McLean, and the head and front of the old Republican organization, are to strike him with Douglas, and with him enter the field against the national men of the country, is unfounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 10.

The R. M. steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool Saturday 27th ult., has arrived at this port.

The screw steamship Edinburgh, from New York, with the mails of the 13th February arrived at Glasgow on the 26th.

The news by this arrival is highly important, anticipating as it does the advice taken out by the Kangaroo, which left Liverpool on the 24th.

The Kangaroo took out the announcement of the resignation of Lord Palmerston the acceptance of office by the Earl of Derby, and the formation of a new ministry.

Since that steamer sailed, a modification had been made in the Cabinet, by Lord Stanley of Alderly taking the Colonial department, from which Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton retired.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of Napoleon, resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rudio, and Pierre, who had been sentenced to death, and Gomez, who had been condemned to penal servitude for life.

The Danish ministry had resigned. There is nothing later from India or China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Liverpool cotton market an advance of 1/4 in all descriptions, as quoted by the Brokers Circular; some Circulars however, call the advance 3-15d. The sales of the week were 51,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was quiet, and without much change.

Provisions had a declining tendency. Consols closed at 93 1/2 97.

GUBERNATORIAL.

Our contemporaries generally are having something to say upon the question of who shall be the nominee of the Democratic Convention, to meet at Charlotte on the 14th of April. Hon. John W. Ellis and W. W. Holden, Esq. appear so far, to be the Candidates of the nomination, that is to say in the State generally outside of the mountain district, which seems to go unanimously for W. W. Avery, Esq. Chatham, Wake and Surry, have recommended Mr. Holden, the counties composing Craig's district go for Judge Ellis, as also Davidson and Davie, we presume. We give to-day the report of the proceedings of a meeting held in Wayne.

We have no preferences to express until after the meeting of the Charlotte Convention, when we shall go in strong for the nominee, taking for granted that no one but a sound Democrat and a true man will receive the nomination. We know that those of our contemporaries who have expressed personal preferences, consider them wholly subordinate to that which attaches to the choice of the party. Push on the column, and let the Democracy come up in its strength. All that we have now to do, is to defend the principles and maintain the organization of our party—that done, our nominees can take care of themselves.

Wm. Journal.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING KANSAS COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, met last night at the Capitol. All the members were present.

It is understood that General Calhoun sent in a statement relative to affairs of the Territory of Kansas in which he had an agency, but that the committee declined to receive it as official.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., it is further stated read a report, embracing the views of the majority, in which the ground was taken that those who now complain of the result of the Lecompton Convention do so without sufficient cause, as an opportunity was presented for delegates thereto, but which they voluntarily declined.

A resolution was adopted calling for the returns of the census and other documentary evidence to accompany the report. However, both the report of the majority and the views of the minority will shortly be presented to the House.—Wash. States 4th.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, and other Stories of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Linda," "Love after Marriage," etc., etc. The lamented author of the charming story that gives its title to this attractive volume, has left behind her many lasting and beautiful souvenirs of her literary triumphs. But, among them there is not one, perhaps, more worthy of her reputation than the affecting story of "The Lost Daughter." We are not called upon, we are aware, to repeat here all that able critics have so often and truthfully said in praise of the dramatic powers displayed in the writings of the late Mrs. Hentz—of the ease, correctness, and gracefulness of her style—of the purity or the strength of her moral principles—or of the applicability of her lessons and examples to the prudent regulation of the affairs of every-day life. Like her works, those high opinions of the critics have become household words among American readers. But there is still room for the spread of the authoress' reputation, and for the extended influence of her writings, which are as well calculated to elevate and enlighten the minds of those who may not yet have had the pleasure to peruse them. It is due also to the worthy publisher, who keeps these works before the public, that he should be remunerated for his labor and enterprise. Exclusive of "The Lost Daughter," this volume contains no less than nine of the authoress' most delightful stories. Price, in cloth, \$1.25, or in two volumes, paper cover, One Dollar. The publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers,

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION.

HEKTFORD ACADEMY, March 10. WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-laborer, A. JEROME FELTON, in the full view of an honorable manhood; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Creator, we cannot but deeply deplore the loss of one who had, by his many virtues, so endeared himself to the community.

Resolved, That while we tender affectionate remembrance of his virtues, we hope to imitate the ample of piety and worth bequeathed to us.

Resolved, That we tender to the stricken family our profoundest sympathies in their irreparable loss, and our tears of sorrowful affection, while we pay this last tribute to our departed worth.

Resolved, That

the 8th inst., at her residence in
Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN,
Dr. J. L. Bunch.
writer of this record has known
her for eighteen years. But
since she was, of her sufferings
during her last illness, has
been in attendance and her
sufferings and requests to her
sufferings suggested the following lines,
I offer to him as a slight memorial
—that she being dead may yet
be alive—
O husband, make no stone
and beautiful marble o'er my grave;
But there, when I am gone,
flowers, your favorite flowers wave.
Bury me by the side
of dear Church, where prayers and
chants shall sound
On every holytide, [around,
thy sacred sweets my grave
shall perfume from the lowly sod
Above the lowly tomb.
I wait in hope the trump of God.
Let voice of faith and prayer
to Christ forever ring
From the sacred air,
may dust their holy fragrance fling.
I wish no lofty rhyme
To Epitaph to brave the eye;
But give me the soft rhyme
Christ-ringing in the Lower sky.
In Him my God, I rest,
my Jesus, Let His worship be
Beholding above my breast
sound, till He shall come for me.
Thither each Sunday morn [sing
and when the Eve shall hear
Of sacred sorrow borne
Thou air, my spirit may be nigh.
Oh, try to meet me there, [tears,
no more partings are, nor vigils nor
No sin nor sorrow,—where
I shall find the everlasting years.
W. E. S.
important Co., last week, Mr.
PETERSON, aged about 49 years.
In the same county, Mr. Davis
aged about 42 years.
NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, March 12, 1858.
CORN—60 to 65¢ per bushel.
“ 65 to 70 “
“ 70 to 75 “
“ 75 to 80 “
“ 80 to 85 “
“ 85 to 90 “
“ 90 to 95 “
“ 95 to 100 “
“ 100 to 105 “
“ 105 to 110 “
“ 110 to 115 “
“ 115 to 120 “
“ 120 to 125 “
“ 125 to 130 “
“ 130 to 135 “
“ 135 to 140 “
“ 140 to 145 “
“ 145 to 150 “
“ 150 to 155 “
“ 155 to 160 “
“ 160 to 165 “
“ 165 to 170 “
“ 170 to 175 “
“ 175 to 180 “
“ 180 to 185 “
“ 185 to 190 “
“ 190 to 195 “
“ 195 to 200 “
“ 200 to 205 “
“ 205 to 210 “
“ 210 to 215 “
“ 215 to 220 “
“ 220 to 225 “
“ 225 to 230 “
“ 230 to 235 “
“ 235 to 240 “
“ 240 to 245 “
“ 245 to 250 “
“ 250 to 255 “
“ 255 to 260 “
“ 260 to 265 “
“ 265 to 270 “
“ 270 to 275 “
“ 275 to 280 “
“ 280 to 285 “
“ 285 to 290 “
“ 290 to 295 “
“ 295 to 300 “
“ 300 to 305 “
“ 305 to 310 “
“ 310 to 315 “
“ 315 to 320 “
“ 320 to 325 “
“ 325 to 330 “
“ 330 to 335 “
“ 335 to 340 “
“ 340 to 345 “
“ 345 to 350 “
“ 350 to 355 “
“ 355 to 360 “
“ 360 to 365 “
“ 365 to 370 “
“ 370 to 375 “
“ 375 to 380 “
“ 380 to 385 “
“ 385 to 390 “
“ 390 to 395 “
“ 395 to 400 “
“ 400 to 405 “
“ 405 to 410 “
“ 410 to 415 “
“ 415 to 420 “
“ 420 to 425 “
“ 425 to 430 “
“ 430 to 435 “
“ 435 to 440 “
“ 440 to 445 “
“ 445 to 450 “
“ 450 to 455 “
“ 455 to 460 “
“ 460 to 465 “
“ 465 to 470 “
“ 470 to 475 “
“ 475 to 480 “
“ 480 to 485 “
“ 485 to 490 “
“ 490 to 495 “
“ 495 to 500 “
“ 500 to 505 “
“ 505 to 510 “
“ 510 to 515 “
“ 515 to 520 “
“ 520 to 525 “
“ 525 to 530 “
“ 530 to 535 “
“ 535 to 540 “
“ 540 to 545 “
“ 545 to 550 “
“ 550 to 555 “
“ 555 to 560 “
“ 560 to 565 “
“ 565 to 570 “
“ 570 to 575 “
“ 575 to 580 “
“ 580 to 585 “
“ 585 to 590 “
“ 590 to 595 “
“ 595 to 600 “
“ 600 to 605 “
“ 605 to 610 “
“ 610 to 615 “
“ 615 to 620 “
“ 620 to 625 “
“ 625 to 630 “
“ 630 to 635 “
“ 635 to 640 “
“ 640 to 645 “
“ 645 to 650 “
“ 650 to 655 “
“ 655 to 660 “
“ 660 to 665 “
“ 665 to 670 “
“ 670 to 675 “
“ 675 to 680 “
“ 680 to 685 “
“ 685 to 690 “
“ 690 to 695 “
“ 695 to 700 “
“ 700 to 705 “
“ 705 to 710 “
“ 710 to 715 “
“ 715 to 720 “
“ 720 to 725 “
“ 725 to 730 “
“ 730 to 735 “
“ 735 to 740 “
“ 740 to 745 “
“ 745 to 750 “
“ 750 to 755 “
“ 755 to 760 “
“ 760 to 765 “
“ 765 to 770 “
“ 770 to 775 “
“ 775 to 780 “
“ 780 to 785 “
“ 785 to 790 “
“ 790 to 795 “
“ 795 to 800 “
“ 800 to 805 “
“ 805 to 810 “
“ 810 to 815 “
“ 815 to 820 “
“ 820 to 825 “
“ 825 to 830 “
“ 830 to 835 “
“ 835 to 840 “
“ 840 to 845 “
“ 845 to 850 “
“ 850 to 855 “
“ 855 to 860 “
“ 860 to 865 “
“ 865 to 870 “
“ 870 to 875 “
“ 875 to 880 “
“ 880 to 885 “
“ 885 to 890 “
“ 890 to 895 “
“ 895 to 900 “
“ 900 to 905 “
“ 905 to 910 “
“ 910 to 915 “
“ 915 to 920 “
“ 920 to 925 “
“ 925 to 930 “
“ 930 to 935 “
“ 935 to 940 “
“ 940 to 945 “
“ 945 to 950 “
“ 950 to 955 “
“ 955 to 960 “
“ 960 to 965 “
“ 965 to 970 “
“ 970 to 975 “
“ 975 to 980 “
“ 980 to 985 “
“ 985 to 990 “
“ 990 to 995 “
“ 995 to 1000 “
“ 1000 to 1005 “
“ 1005 to 1010 “
“ 1010 to 1015 “
“ 1015 to 1020 “
“ 1020 to 1025 “
“ 1025 to 1030 “
“ 1030 to 1035 “
“ 1035 to 1040 “
“ 1040 to 1045 “
“ 1045 to 1050 “
“ 1050 to 1055 “
“ 1055 to 1060 “
“ 1060 to 1065 “
“ 1065 to 1070 “
“ 1070 to 1075 “
“ 1075 to 1080 “
“ 1080 to 1085 “
“ 1085 to 1090 “
“ 1090 to 1095 “
“ 1095 to 1100 “
“ 1100 to 1105 “
“ 1105 to 1110 “
“ 1110 to 1115 “
“ 1115 to 1120 “
“ 1120 to 1125 “
“ 1125 to 1130 “
“ 1130 to 1135 “
“ 1135 to 1140 “
“ 1140 to 1145 “
“ 1145 to 1150 “
“ 1150 to 1155 “
“ 1155 to 1160 “
“ 1160 to 1165 “
“ 1165 to 1170 “
“ 1170 to 1175 “
“ 1175 to 1180 “
“ 1180 to 1185 “
“ 1185 to 1190 “
“ 1190 to 1195 “
“ 1195 to 1200 “
“ 1200 to 1205 “
“ 1205 to 1210 “
“ 1210 to 1215 “
“ 1215 to 1220 “
“ 1220 to 1225 “
“ 1225 to 1230 “
“ 1230 to 1235 “
“ 1235 to 1240 “
“ 1240 to 1245 “
“ 1245 to 1250 “
“ 1250 to 1255 “
“ 1255 to 1260 “
“ 1260 to 1265 “
“ 1265 to 1270 “
“ 1270 to 1275 “
“ 1275 to 1280 “
“ 1280 to 1285 “
“ 1285 to 1290 “
“ 1290 to 1295 “
“ 1295 to 1300 “
“ 1300 to 1305 “
“ 1305 to 1310 “
“ 1310 to 1315 “
“ 1315 to 1320 “
“ 1320 to 1325 “
“ 1325 to 1330 “
“ 1330 to 1335 “
“ 1335 to 1340 “
“ 1340 to 1345 “
“ 1345 to 1350 “
“ 1350 to 1355 “
“ 1355 to 1360 “
“ 1360 to 1365 “
“ 1365 to 1370 “
“ 1370 to 1375 “
“ 1375 to 1380 “
“ 1380 to 1385 “
“ 1385 to 1390 “
“ 1390 to 1395 “
“ 1395 to 1400 “
“ 1400 to 1405 “
“ 1405 to 1410 “
“ 1410 to 1415 “
“ 1415 to 1420 “
“ 1420 to 1425 “
“ 1425 to 1430 “
“ 1430 to 1435 “
“ 1435 to 1440 “
“ 1440 to 1445 “
“ 1445 to 1450 “
“ 1450 to 1455 “
“ 1455 to 1460 “
“ 1460 to 1465 “
“ 1465 to 1470 “
“ 1470 to 1475 “
“ 1475 to 1480 “
“ 1480 to 1485 “
“ 1485 to 1490 “
“ 1490 to 1495 “
“ 1495 to 1500 “
“ 1500 to 1505 “
“ 1505 to 1510 “
“ 1510 to 1515 “
“ 1515 to 1520 “
“ 1520 to 1525 “
“ 1525 to 1530 “
“ 1530 to 1535 “
“ 1535 to 1540 “
“ 1540 to 1545 “
“ 1545 to 1550 “
“ 1550 to 1555 “
“ 1555 to 1560 “
“ 1560 to 1565 “
“ 1565 to 1570 “
“ 1570 to 1575 “
“ 1575 to 1580 “
“ 1580 to 1585 “
“ 1585 to 1590 “
“ 1590 to 1595 “
“ 1595 to 1600 “
“ 1600 to 1605 “
“ 1605 to 1610 “
“ 1610 to 1615 “
“ 1615 to 1620 “
“ 1620 to 1625 “
“ 1625 to 1630 “
“ 1630 to 1635 “
“ 1635 to 1640 “
“ 1640 to 1645 “
“ 1645 to 1650 “
“ 1650 to 1655 “
“ 1655 to 1660 “
“ 1660 to 1665 “
“ 1665 to 1670 “
“ 1670 to 1675 “
“ 1675 to 1680 “
“ 1680 to 1685 “
“ 1685 to 1690 “
“ 1690 to 1695 “
“ 1695 to 1700 “
“ 1700 to 1705 “
“ 1705 to 1710 “
“ 1710 to 1715 “
“ 1715 to 1720 “
“ 1720 to 1725 “
“ 1725 to 1730 “
“ 1730 to 1735 “
“ 1735 to 1740 “
“ 1740 to 1745 “
“ 1745 to 1750 “
“ 1750 to 1755 “
“ 1755 to 1760 “
“ 1760 to 1765 “
“ 1765 to 1770 “
“ 1770 to 1775 “
“ 1775 to 1780 “
“ 1780 to 1785 “
“ 1785 to 1790 “
“ 1790 to 1795 “
“ 1795 to 1800 “
“ 1800 to 1805 “
“ 1805 to 1810 “
“ 1810 to 1815 “
“ 1815 to 1820 “
“ 1820 to 1825 “
“ 1825 to 1830 “
“ 1830 to 1835 “
“ 1835 to 1840 “
“ 1840 to 1845 “
“ 1845 to 1850 “
“ 1850 to 1855 “
“ 1855 to 1860 “
“ 1860 to 1865 “
“ 1865 to 1870 “
“ 1870 to 1875 “
“ 1875 to 1880 “
“ 1880 to 1885 “
“ 1885 to 1890 “
“ 1890 to 1895 “
“ 1895 to 1900 “
“ 1900 to 1905 “
“ 1905 to 1910 “
“ 1910 to 1915 “
“ 1915 to 1920 “
“ 1920 to 1925 “
“ 1925 to 1930 “
“ 1930 to 1935 “
“ 1935 to 1940 “
“ 1940 to 1945 “
“ 1945 to 1950 “
“ 1950 to 1955 “
“ 1955 to 1960 “
“ 1960 to 1965 “
“ 1965 to 1970 “
“ 1970 to 1975 “
“ 1975 to 1980 “
“ 1980 to 1985 “
“ 1985 to 1990 “
“ 1990 to 1995 “
“ 1995 to 2000 “
“ 2000 to 2005 “
“ 2005 to 2010 “
“ 2010 to 2015 “
“ 2015 to 2020 “
“ 2020 to 2025 “
“ 2025 to 2030 “
“ 2030 to 2035 “
“ 2035 to 2040 “
“ 2040 to 2045 “
“ 2045 to 2050 “
“ 2050 to 2055 “
“ 2055 to 2060 “
“ 2060 to 2065 “
“ 2065 to 2070 “
“ 2070 to 2075 “
“ 2075 to 2080 “
“ 2080 to 2085 “
“ 2085 to 2090 “
“ 2090 to 2095 “
“ 2095 to 2100 “
“ 2100 to 2105 “
“ 2105 to 2110 “
“ 2110 to 2115 “
“ 2115 to 2120 “
“ 2120 to 2125 “
“ 2125 to 2130 “
“ 2130 to 2135 “
“ 2135 to 2140 “
“ 2140 to 2145 “
“ 2145 to 2150 “
“ 2150 to 2155 “
“ 2155 to 2160 “
“ 2160 to 2165 “
“ 2165 to 2170 “
“ 2170 to 2175 “
“ 2175 to 2180 “
“ 2180 to 2185 “
“ 2185 to 2190 “
“ 2190 to 2195 “
“ 2195 to 2200 “
“ 2200 to 2205 “
“ 2205 to 2210 “
“ 2210 to 2215 “
“ 2215 to 2220 “
“ 2220 to 2225 “
“ 2225 to 2230 “
“ 2230 to 2235 “
“ 2235 to 2240 “
“ 2240 to 2245 “
“ 2245 to 2250 “
“ 2250 to 2255 “
“ 2255 to 2260 “
“ 2260 to 2265 “
“ 2265 to 2270 “
“ 2270 to 2275 “
“ 2275 to 2280 “
“ 2280 to 2285 “
“ 2285 to 2290 “
“ 2290 to 2295 “
“ 2295 to 2300 “
“ 2300 to 2305 “
“ 2305 to 2310 “
“ 2310 to 2315 “
“ 2315 to 2320 “
“ 2320 to 2325 “
“ 2325 to 2330 “
“ 2330 to 2335 “
“ 2335 to 2340 “
“ 2340 to 2345 “
“ 2345 to 2350 “
“ 2350 to 2355 “
“ 2355 to 2360 “
“ 2360 to 2365 “
“ 2365 to 2370 “
“ 2370 to 2375 “
“ 2375 to 2380 “
“ 2380 to 2385 “
“ 2385 to 2390 “
“ 2390 to 2395 “
“ 2395 to 2400 “
“ 2400 to 2405 “
“ 2405 to 2410 “
“ 2410 to 2415 “
“ 2415 to 2420 “
“ 2420 to 2425 “
“ 2425 to 2430 “
“ 2430 to 2435 “
“ 2435 to 2440 “
“ 2440 to 2445 “
“ 2445 to 2450 “
“ 2450 to 2455 “
“ 2455 to 2460 “
“ 2460 to 2465 “
“ 2465 to 2470 “
“ 2470 to 2475 “
“ 2475 to 2480 “
“ 2480 to 2485 “
“ 2485 to 2490 “
“ 2490 to 2495 “
“ 2495 to 2500 “
“ 2500 to 2505 “
“ 2505 to 2510 “
“ 2510 to 2515 “
“ 2515 to 2520 “
“ 2520 to 2525 “
“ 2525 to 2530 “
“ 2530 to 2535 “
“ 2535 to 2540 “
“ 2540 to 2545 “
“ 2545 to 2550 “
“ 2550 to 2555 “
“ 2555 to 2560 “
“ 2560 to 2565 “
“ 2565 to 2570 “
“ 2570 to 2575 “
“ 2575 to 2580 “
“ 2580 to 2585 “
“ 2585 to 2590 “
“ 2590 to 2595 “
“ 2595 to 2600 “
“ 2600 to 2605 “
“ 2605 to 2610 “
“ 2610 to 2615 “
“ 2615 to 2620 “
“ 2620 to 2625 “
“ 2625 to 2630 “
“ 2630 to 2635 “
“ 2635 to 2640 “
“ 2640 to 2645 “
“ 2645 to 2650 “
“ 2650 to 2655 “
“ 2655 to 2660 “
“ 2660 to 2665 “
“ 2665 to 2670 “
“ 2670 to 2675 “
“ 2675 to 2680 “
“ 2680 to 2685 “
“ 2685 to 2690 “
“ 2690 to 2695 “
“ 2695 to 2700 “
“ 2700 to 2705 “
“ 2705 to 2710 “
“ 2710 to 2715 “
“ 2715 to 2720 “
“ 2720 to 2725 “
“ 2725 to 2730 “
“ 2730 to 2735 “
“ 2735 to 2740 “
“ 2740 to 2745 “
“ 2745 to 2750 “
“ 2750 to 2755 “
“ 2755 to 2760 “
“ 2760 to 2765 “
“ 2765 to 2770 “
“ 2770 to 2775 “
“ 2775 to 2780 “
“ 2780 to 2785 “
“ 2785 to 2790 “
“ 2790 to 2795 “
“ 2795 to 2800 “
“ 2800 to 2805 “
“ 2805 to 2810 “
“ 2810 to 2815 “
“ 2815 to 2820 “
“ 2820 to 2825 “
“ 2825 to 2830 “
“ 2830 to 2835 “
“ 2835 to 2840 “
“ 2840 to 2845 “
“ 2845 to 2850 “
“ 2850 to 2855 “
“ 2855 to 2860 “
“ 2860 to 2865 “
“ 2865 to 2870 “
“ 2870 to 2875 “
“ 2875 to 2880 “
“ 2880 to 2885 “
“ 2885 to 2890 “
“ 2890 to 2895 “
“ 2895 to 2900 “
“ 2900 to 2905 “
“ 2905 to 2910 “
“ 2910 to 2915 “
“ 2915 to 2920 “
“ 2920 to 2925 “
“ 2925 to 2930 “
“ 2930 to 2935 “
“ 2935 to 2940 “
“ 2940 to 2945 “
“ 2945 to 2950 “
“ 2950 to 2955 “
“ 2955 to 2960 “
“ 2960 to 2965 “
“ 2965 to 2970 “
“ 2970 to 2975 “
“ 2975 to 2980 “
“ 2980 to 2985 “
“ 2985 to 2990 “
“ 2990 to 2995 “
“ 2995 to 3000 “
“ 3000 to 3005 “
“ 3005 to 3010 “
“ 3010 to 3015 “
“ 3015 to 3020 “
“ 3020 to 3025 “
“ 3025 to 3030 “
“ 3030 to 3035 “
“ 3035 to 3040 “
“ 3040 to 3045 “
“ 3045 to 3050 “
“ 3050 to 3055 “
“ 3055 to 3060 “
“ 3060 to 3065 “
“ 3065 to 3070 “
“ 3070 to 3075 “
“ 3075 to 3080 “
“ 3080 to 3085 “
“ 3085 to 3090 “
“ 3090 to 3095 “
“ 3095 to 3100 “
“ 3100 to 3105 “
“ 3105 to 3110 “
“ 3110 to 3115 “
“ 3115 to 3120 “
“ 3120 to 3125 “
“ 3125 to 3130 “
“ 3130 to 3135 “
“ 3135 to 3140 “
“ 3140 to 3145 “
“ 3145 to 3150 “
“ 3150 to 3155 “
“ 3155 to 3160 “
“ 3160 to 3165 “
“ 3165 to 3170 “
“ 3170 to 3175 “
“ 3175 to 3180 “
“ 3180 to 3185 “
“ 3185 to 3190 “
“ 3190 to 3195 “
“ 3195 to 3200 “
“ 3200 to 3205 “
“ 3205 to 3210 “
“ 3210 to 3215 “
“ 3215 to 3220 “
“ 3220 to 3225 “
“ 3225 to 3230 “
“ 3230 to 3235 “
“ 3235 to 3240 “
“ 3240 to 3245 “
“ 3245 to 3250 “
“ 3250 to 3255 “
“ 3255 to 3260 “
“ 3260 to 3265 “
“ 3265 to 3270 “
“ 3270 to 3275 “
“ 3275 to 3280 “
“ 3280 to 3285 “
“ 3285 to 3290 “
“ 3290 to 3295 “
“ 3295 to 3300 “
“ 3300 to 3305 “
“ 3305 to 3310 “
“ 3310 to 3315 “
“ 3315 to 3320 “
“ 3320 to 3325 “
“ 3325 to 3330 “
“ 3330 to 3335 “
“ 3335 to 3340 “
“ 3340 to 3345 “
“ 3345 to 3350 “
“ 3350 to 3355 “
“ 3355 to 3360 “
“ 3360 to 3365 “
“ 3365 to 3370 “
“ 3370 to 3375 “
“ 3375 to 3380 “
“ 3380 to 3385 “
“ 3385 to 3390 “
“ 3390 to 3395 “
“ 3395 to 3400 “
“ 3400 to 3405 “
“ 3405 to 3410 “
“ 3410 to 3415 “
“ 3415 to 3420 “
“ 3420 to 3425 “
“ 3425 to 3430 “
“ 3430 to 3435 “
“ 3435 to 3440 “
“ 3440 to 3445 “
“ 3445 to 3450 “
“ 3450 to 3455 “
“ 3455 to 3460 “
“ 3460 to 3465 “
“ 3465 to 3470 “
“ 3470 to 3475 “
“ 3475 to 3480 “
“ 3480 to 3485 “
“ 3485 to 3490 “
“ 3490 to 3495 “
“ 3495 to 3500 “
“ 3500 to 3505 “
“ 3505 to 3510 “
“ 3510 to 3515 “
“ 3515 to 3520 “
“ 3520 to 3525 “
“ 3525 to 3530 “
“ 3530 to 3535 “
“ 3535 to 3540 “
“ 3540 to 3545 “
“ 3545 to 3550 “
“ 3550 to 3555 “
“ 3555 to 3560 “
“ 3560 to 3565 “
“ 3565 to 3570 “
“ 3570 to 3575 “
“ 3575 to 3580 “
“ 3580 to 3585 “
“ 3585 to 3590 “
“ 3590 to 3595 “
“ 3595 to 3600 “
“ 3600 to 3605 “
“ 3605 to 3610 “
“ 3610 to 3615 “
“ 3615 to 3620 “
“ 3620 to 3625 “
“ 3625 to 3630 “
“ 3630 to 3635 “
“ 3635 to 3640 “
“ 3640 to 3645 “
“ 3645 to 3650 “
“ 3650 to 3655 “
“ 3655 to 3660 “
“ 3660 to 3665 “
“ 3665 to 3670 “
“ 3670 to 3675 “
“ 3675 to 3680 “
“ 3680 to 3685 “
“ 3685 to 3690 “
“ 3690 to 3695 “
“ 3695 to 3700 “
“ 3700 to 3705 “
“ 3705 to 3710 “
“ 3710 to 3715 “
“ 3715 to 3720 “
“ 3720 to 3725 “
“ 3725 to 3730 “
“ 3730 to 3735 “
“ 3735 to 3740 “
“ 3740 to 3745 “
“ 3745 to 3750 “
“ 3750 to 3755 “
“ 3755 to 3760 “
“ 3760 to 3765 “
“ 3765 to 3770 “
“ 3770 to 3775 “
“ 3775 to 3780 “
“ 3780 to 3785 “
“ 3785 to 3790 “
“ 3790 to 3795 “
“ 3795 to 3800 “
“ 3800 to 3805 “
“ 3805 to 3810 “
“ 3810 to 3815 “
“ 3815 to 3820 “
“ 3820 to 3825 “
“ 3825 to 3830 “
“ 3830 to 3835 “
“ 3835 to 3840 “
“ 3840 to 3845 “
“ 3845 to 3850 “
“ 3850 to 3855 “
“ 3855 to 3860 “
“ 3860 to 3865 “
“ 3865 to 3870 “
“ 3870 to 3875 “
“ 3875 to 3880 “
“ 3880 to 3885 “
“ 3885 to 3890 “
“ 3890 to 38

